

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

788April 28, 1905

proceed to Bocas for their cargo of fruit, at which port they are fumigated by the representative of the Louisiana board. These vessels also carry a medical inspector to represent the same board. This passenger traffic consists chiefly of Americans and other foreigners, many of them canal employees returning to the United States. Most of them are nonimmunes, and have been but a short time on the Isthmus. are personally inspected by me and temperatures taken before they go on board the ship. The time consumed by the voyage to New Orleans is 7 to 8 days,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 days being spent in Bocas taking on fruit.

Jamaica and Costa Rica have quarantined against Colon, not admit-

ting vessels having passengers on board.

During the week ended April 10, 1905, the following deaths were officially reported: Syphilis, 1; spinal disease, 1; bilious fever, 1; diarrhea, 1; lumbricoids, 1; dropsy, 3; total, 8.

The case of bilious fever occurred in a child aged 2 years; the cases of dropsy among children aged, respectively, 2 months, 3 months, and

17 years.

No cases of yellow fever have been reported in Colon since the 6th instant, and in Panama none have been reported since March 27. fumigation of houses in Colon is proceeding systematically and the worst portion of the town has been well gone over.

## Report from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended April 7, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.			Pieces of baggage disin- fected.
Apr. 1 2 3 5 6 7	Belvernon Beverly Schr. Herald Origen Fort Morgan Mount Vernon	Colon New Orleans	24	0 1 6 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0

## PERU.

Reports from Callao—Plague situation in Peru and Chile—Smallpox in Chilean ports - Vaccination of crew on steamship Tucapel at Valparaiso—Indorsements on bills of health of steamship Limari.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, March 20 and 31, as follows: Since February 11 I have received no official reports from the health officer concerning the plague situation in Peru. Cases continue to occur in places previously reported as infected. Twelve cases and 2 deaths are reported in Mollendo during the past 2 weeks, and 8 cases with 4 deaths in Lima during the same period. In Pisagua, 150 cases with many deaths are reported, with very little being done to check the spread of the disease, and a large exodus of people fleeing to escape the fate of those less fortunate. Three cases and 2 deaths are reported